



NEWSLETTER

NOW WEEKLY! With art by Vera !
from the Astrology Center of America / AstroAmerica.com

March 5, 2013

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H.L. Cornell on Medical Astrology

IN my years of practice as a physician, I have, by the use of Astrology, been able to very quickly locate the seat of the disease, the cause of the trouble, the time when the patient began to feel uncomfortable, as based on the birth data of the patient, and this without even touching or examining the patient, and my intense desire to get this knowledge and wisdom before students and Healers in a classified form, is the reason for this Encyclopaedia. . . .

When once you have discovered the cause of the disease, and understand its philosophy and the relation of the patient to the great Scheme of Nature, the matter of Treatment I leave to you, and according to the System and Methods you may be using.

Read the books, **Astro-Medicine**, by Dr. Duz; Daath's **Medical Astrology** (upcoming); **Elements of Astrology**, by Dr. Broughton; **The Textbook of Astrology**, by Dr. Pearce. These books are especially strong along the lines of Medical Astrology.

Also read the book, **The Prenatal Epoch**, by E.H. Bailey, which deals with the Prenatal causes of disease, Congenital Defects, the time of Conception, etc. Medical Astrology is one of the very important Branches of Astrology, and should be carefully and scientifically studied by every student. . . .

In every Nation and Tribe there is a remedy, an Herb or Mineral, for the cure and alleviation of every disease known to such locality, and the Medicine Men of such communities generally know of such Remedies. Every Herb is governed a Planet, but the highest efficacy of such herbs depends largely upon the **time they are gathered**, and under the right planetary influence. — **Encyclopaedia of Medical Astrology**, by H.L. Cornell, pg. 502. **Buy**. I have an Indian copy of Duz's book. It would be nice if it were reset, but that's a lot of time. I may do a quick scan. It's a good book. — *Dave*

My condition

I regret I am not recovering as rapidly as I would like. I am replacing salt in my food with honey, which is the real salt-substitute. Julie Andrews once sang how a bit of sugar just made things go ever so much better and I'm finding she was right. In the meanwhile, **Martha Lang-Wescott** confirms the gravity of my situation, so to her, my thanks.



Sincerity. Aries and Leo are *prima facie* sincere and open in their methods; Sagittarius has a name for hypocrisy where Jupiter is afflicted. Saturnian afflictions also incline to a lack of openness. Neptune is often deceptive, and is liable to give false impressions even without any intention of doing so. Mars and Uranus are usually sincere; Aquarius nearly always so, and the same may be said of a person with a really strong Saturn.

Slander. Liability to slanderous attacks is generally shown by malefics in or afflicting the 10th house, especially an afflicted Mercury, Mars, or Neptune therein. The house from which the afflictions come, or which is ruled by the afflicting planet, shows the direction of the attack. Love of scandal, slander, and backbiting is a fault connected with Moon-Mercury afflictions, while, if Mars be involved, the trait will be more pronounced and acute. Domestic gossip is largely a result of Moon or Cancer afflictions, but the Moon will not by itself give malice or ill-nature. The most treacherous attacks will result from Neptunian or Scorpionic aspects. — **Encyclopaedia of Psychological Astrology**, by C.E.O. Carter. **Buy**.

ALMANACK

for the week (all times GMT)

05	15:29	☾	☐	♂	Void	} WOW
06	00:15	☾	♁			
07	02:02	♀	✳	♀		
	03:08	♀	△	♃		
	04:38	☾	✳	☉		
	04:55	♀	♂	♀		
	07:17	♀	△	♃		
	07:36	♂	♁	♁		
	08:28	♀	✳	♀		
	21:16	☾	✳	♂	Void	
08	03:03	☾	♁			
	08:04	♃	✳	♀		
	10:40	♀		☉		
	22:09	☾	☐	♃	Void	
09	08:27	☾		♀		
10	03:38	♀	☐	♃		
	06:20	☾	✳			
	22:04	☾		☉		
11	19:52	●	21✳24		New Moon/Void	
	20:57	♀		♀		

Extracted from **AstroAmerica's Daily Ephemeris, 2000-2020**. **Buy**.

Vivian Robson's STAR OF THE WEEK

MARKAB alpha Pegasi 23 ♃ 40

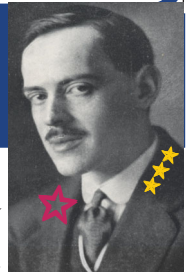
Notes: A white star situated on the wing of Pegasus. From Markab, a Saddle, Ship or Vehicle.

Influence: According to Ptolemy it is of the nature of Mars and Mercury. It gives honour, riches, fortune, danger from fevers, cuts, blows, stabs and fire and a violent death.

If culminating: Disgrace, ruin and often a violent death.

With Sun: Energetic, unlucky, impermanent martial honours disappointed ambitions, accidents, sickness.

With Moon: Injuries from enemies, bad for gain and domestic matters, fairly good health but many accidents. If Mars be with Moon, death by wild beasts or soldiers. If a malefic be with Cingula Orionis, death by human hands.— **From Fixed Stars**, by Vivian Robson **Buy**



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Ivy M. Goldstein-Jacobson
1893-1990

IVY'S GEM OF THE WEEK

Retrograde Transits

WHEN the planet being transited is retrograde it means that there will be a repeat performance when it goes direct. For example, in the Ingress Chart covering our first successful orbit of the earth — made by Astronaut Glenn — Uranus was retrograde and the Ascendant was in Leo 26:36. [Chart set for 9:20 pm EST, December 21st 1961, Washington DC—*Dave*] Uranus turned direct in May, 1962 in Leo 26:24, conjunct that cusp when Astronaut Carpenter made our 2nd orbit in May. [John Glenn orbited on February 20, 1962. Scott Carpenter orbited on May 24, 1962—*Dave*]

If your transiting Natal or Progressed Ruler is stationary on your birthday it denotes a period of feeling at a standstill. The house it is in tells you the department it affects. It will go direct or retrograde, however, as shown in the ephemeris: if turning direct it tells you to go ahead in the matters of the house it is then in: but if turning retrograde, be on your guard and proceed cautiously. Persons with Cancer or Leo on the Ascendant always go forward because the Rulers never go retrograde.

If your transiting Natal or Progressed Ruler is already retrograde on your birthday it signifies that you will go back and do something over during the year: also by the house it is in, you and somebody there will become reconciled or reunited. — **All Over the Earth Astrologically**, 1963. **Buy.**

The Flexner Report and modern medicine

ABRAM FLEXNER (November 13, 1866, Louisville, Kentucky — September 21, 1959) was an American educator. In 1908 he was tapped by the Carnegie Foundation to sort out the mess of medical schools in America, as the Foundation had a mission to financially support them but could find no objective means of doing so and did not want to waste its money or bring dishonor upon itself by accidentally funding the wrong people.

The result was the famous **Medical Education in the United States and Canada**, commonly known as the **Flexner Report of 1910**. Which is on-line. Click on the link and read it for yourself. It established modern medical education in the US — and much of the rest of the world — and therefore modern medicine, as it is practiced.

The report is in two broad sections. The first is a general survey of medical history, the proper basis for medical education, an extensive, detailed four-year training program, medical sects, state boards, women, and negroes. Part II is a detailed survey of the 150 existing schools, broken down by state.

Abraham Flexner was a man of his times. We may read his words and dispense with fancies that he was a great intellect. Here are excerpts from the 1½ page **Chapter 14, The Medical Education of the Negro**, starting with its very opening words:

The medical care of the negro race will never be wholly left to negro physicians. . . . The practice of the negro doctor will be limited to his own race, which in its turn will be cared for better by good negro physicians than by poor white ones. But the physical well-being of the negro is not only of moment to the negro himself. Ten million of them live in close contact with sixty million whites. Not only does the negro himself suffer from hookworm and tuberculosis; he communicates them to his white neighbors, precisely as the ignorant and unfortunate white contaminates him. . . . The negro must be educated not only for his sake, but for ours. He is, as far as human eye can see, a permanent factor in the nation. He has his rights and due and value as an individual; but he has, besides, the tremen-

dous importance that belongs to a potential source of infection and contagion.

The negro is perhaps more easily “taken in” than the white; and as his means of extricating himself from a blunder are limited, it is all the more cruel to abuse his ignorance through any sort of pretense. A well-taught negro sanitarian will be immensely useful; an essentially untrained negro wearing an M.D. degree is dangerous. . . .

The negro needs good schools rather than many schools,—schools to which the more promising of the race can be sent to receive a substantial education in which hygiene rather than surgery, for example, is strongly accented. (pg. 180)

I’ve quoted about a third of the chapter. It is screechingly ugly. Remember that D.W. Griffith’s homage to the Klu Klux Klan, **The Birth of a Nation**, was still five years in the future. According to Flexner, negroes are stupid, negroes are active disease-carriers, their presence in the nation merely tolerated. Should anyone find a way to simply get rid of them, Flexner would cheer. This at a time when the US was a nation with a swelling immigrant population often living, in fact, in over-crowded, disease-ridden slums. Flexner says not one word about that.

His treatment of women was condescending, though the actual text of **Chapter 13, The Medical Education of Women**, does not quote as shockingly as the excerpts above. In these two chapters at the end of Part I (that condemns most American medical schools as money-grubbing and dangerous), he is content to cite the raw numbers of females in medical schools in general, noting how the vast majority of women drop out rather than graduate. In earlier chapters he alleges (actual data is erratic) how “students,” presumably males, are invariably passed along, from year to year, regardless of ability, in order to extract fees. Wiki’s **article** on the Flexner Report says, *A repercussion of the Flexner Report, resulting from the closure or consolidation of university training, was reversion of American universities to male-only admission programs to accommodate a smaller admission pool.* The wonders of unintentional results. University administrators

continued, pg. 4

★STUDENT'S CORNER★

This is a serialization of Vivian Robson's
A Student's Text-Book of Astrology.

Part 6

Fundamental Principles continued:—

At the same time another system of measurement is used which has reference to the Earth's equator or to its projection in space. The same point of intersection between the equator and the ecliptic, 0° of Aries, is used as the starting point, the measurement is taken along the equator and north or south of it instead of along the ecliptic, the longitudinal distance being measured in degrees from 0° to 360° or in hours from 0 to 24 and termed *Right Ascension*, and the distance north or south, *declination*. All these standards are used in Astrology, the most usual, however, being longitude and declination.

One other point needs mention and that is the exact nature of the Zodiac. There are really two sorts, namely, the zodiac of constellations and the zodiac of signs, the former consisting of 12 actual unequal constellations along the line of the ecliptic, bearing the same names as the signs, and the latter being an imaginary circle or belt equally divided into 12 parts. *It is the latter, or zodiac of signs, that is used in astrology, and the constellation zodiac may be disregarded.* Originally the two coincided, but owing to a phenomenon known as the Precession of the Equinoxes the point 0° Aries is gradually passing backwards through the constellations at a rate of about 50 seconds per annum, and now falls on or about 10° Pisces of the constellations [1920].

—**A Student's Text-Book of Astrology**, by Vivian Robson. **Buy**

March 5:

- 1616—Copernicus banned by the Church
- 1824—Britain declares war on Burma
- 1933—FDR declares first bank holiday
- 1946—Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain

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DOG OF THE MONTH



The Pisces dog is an adorable pet, and big or small needs absolutely loads of affection. He will go to anyone who will pat him on the head or stroke him. Never leaves your side, even when walking,

so he is a joy to be with. Also he give you an excuse to take that much needed stroll.

Left alone at home, when you go shopping or whatever, he will hang his head and look mournfully at you as you leave.

They are real people dogs and you can easily relate to this one. Definitely will blubber all over you, so be prepared for undying affection.

Sometimes they seem to see and react to things that are not readily apparent to your sight. Could be disconcerting or amusing, depending on your frame of mind

© Marian Futterman, 1976, **Your Dog and Astrology**, \$3.00. Yes, Marian, we still have copies. Some of the best sun-sign writing I ever came across. **Buy!**

The New Newsletter

Most people, most astrologers, even, have no idea how rich, how varied, astrology really is. I'm lucky. For the last nineteen years, I've lived in what amounts to a world-class astrological library, which I've been passing off as **AstroAmerica**. Every week I will serve up a slice for your amusement.

'Til next week — **Dave**

March 5 birthdays:

- 1871—Rosa Luxemburg, revolutionary
- 1887—Heitor Villa-Lobos, composer
- 1898—Zhou Enlai, revolutionary
- 1908—Rex Harrison, actor

Venus in Pisces

THEY'RE gooshy, mooshy, want always to be dominated in bed (though they'll pretend otherwise!), and they have an obsessive sweet directionless perversity in matters of romance. You must always tell them you love them and mean it (actions speak louder than words!) or they get hurt, silent, sweet, and pouty. Then they slip off and make a raving fool out of you.

So why, in the name of Jesus, is the best of the love signs? Look what *happened* to Jesus. No one could stand his love. He paid a mighty high price for his ability to love boundlessly and forever, and the Big Guns lashed out at him. That's what happens to Venus in Pisces when they get mixed up with folks who can't love as well. Venus in Pisces gets crucified. It's the sucker of the zodiac. It's a great position for everybody whom Venus in Pisces loves.

Love is mixed up with religion for this gang. They see the God in you. They love everybody, but they love you special. Folks who feel inadequate or have little faith in themselves can't abide their high-quality Light. So they step on old Venus in Pisces and crawl off under their rocks. Venus in Pisces weeps for them and wishes the best for them, in life, genuinely sorry for these people.

In truth, a Venus in Pisces can't fall in love with you unless they feel a bit sorry for you. Affect a limp. You can be a lonely saint or a lonely whore but pick an extreme. Look dashing. Better still, look like a fish, with big bulging eyes, or a frog, with a little potbelly. I'm serious. Ugliness is merely a temporary setback. © *Debbi Kempton-Smith*, 1999. **Buy.**



★STUDENT'S CORNER★STUDENT'S CORNER★STUDENT'S CORNER★STUDENT'S CORNER★

looked at Flexner's female dropout rate and decided to simply get rid of them.

As the chapters on women and negroes are but two pages each, as both are disparaging, one may ask why they were included at all?

THE Introduction to the report, by Henry S. Pritchett, is a good overview. At the time Pritchett was president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. By training he was an astronomer. Pages x and xi give four overall points:

1. There are too many doctors. In the main body, Flexner cites doctor-population (i.e., patient) ratios of 1:350 as being far too many. Further along he implies that 1:1500 is ideal. Currently, as you may read [here](#), the ratio is 1:300, but general practitioners are at a ratio of about 1:3000 or so. Since Flexner always includes surgeons, we are probably justified in using 1:300.

2. Too many commercial schools. By which he means, free-standing, fee-charging, lacking serious entrance standards or real affiliation with established universities. Which, in fact, and as he states, will produce its share of ill-trained doctors, as will any and all schools of medicine — including the ones the Report cites approvingly, regardless of any and all other factors.

3. Medical schools were too profitable. This is puzzling, as Pritchett (and Flexner) says nearly half of these schools had annual incomes of \$10,000 or less, which you should multiply by at least 1000 to get a modern equivalent. Pritchett then says that, *incomes determine the quality of instruction that they can and do offer.* (pg. x) He faults colleges and universities which taught medicine for failing to realize that, well, gosh darn it all, medicine has just gotten a lot more expensive since 1885 or so.

4. Pritchett, which is to say, Flexner, says that cheap schools justify themselves by catering to poor (economically deprived) students, which he and Flexner term, "boys," as in, "poor boys." In his text, Flexner argues consistently that the best medicine is the costliest medicine, no other factor being as important. In the century since, medicine, to say nothing of pharmacy, has exploited this mercilessly. As I mentioned a year or so ago, the choice quickly became, *You don't want those cheap and dirty herbs, when you can have the scientifically pure extract. You won't let money stand in the way of your health!*

5. A medical school must have a hospital under its complete educational control. Which has largely come to pass. Note that in the process, medicine shifted from

being a quasi-religious affair (all the various religious/charity hospitals), to being exclusively academic, regulated as such by force of law. This kind of shift, from academic-priestly, to exclusively academic, should not have occurred, as it did, without careful consideration.

Flexner's desire to close medical schools was the same as the AMA's long standing desire to close the schools it did not like. In the credits at the end of the **Introduction**, thanks are given, among others, to two doctors with the American Medical Association, as well as doctors at Johns Hopkins, the Rockefeller Institute, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. Of this last group, Wiki has virtually nothing about it. On its [own website](#) the AAMC, which still exists, says it was founded in 1876 and represents all 141 US and 14 Canadian schools of medicine. — Such are those to whom the Report gives its thanks.

SO we have a book that proposes the closing most medical schools in order to upgrade educational standards for the medical community as a whole. Bear in mind that *requiring medical schools to affiliate with universities*, combined with the *wholesale closures of all others* means **many fewer kinds of healing**.

Because that's what the proliferation of schools meant. **Many different kinds of healing.** In rediscovering and exploring the many old medical recipe books, one is surprised to discover the many different ways of healing the same ailments. In fact, there is not one way of healing, real healing, but many. The method that works best for you depends on where you live, your doctor's training, the availability of herbs and medicines, and sheer temperament. Brother Aloysius, whom I have often mentioned, lived in a coastal country. Many of his cures bear coastal traits. Those who live on the plains, or in the mountains, or in the desert (to give a few examples) will innately have their own methods of cure. To claim there is only one method of treatment is foolish ignorance, however it is justified.

What kind of medicine did Flexner advocate? We find that in **Chapter 4, The Course of Study: The Laboratory Branches**. It starts with a history of medicine, which, according to the report, had three stages.

The first was the medicine of Hippocrates and Galen, who might have been okay when they were new, but over the centuries whatever they were was lost and by the medieval period they were as mummified as Euclid and

Aristotle. Flexner faults them for denigrating surgery.

The second was empiric, starting with the study of anatomy in the 16th century and reaching a zenith some 200 years later. It was flawed by its reliance upon metaphysics. Flexner says medical treatments of this period were limited to purges and bleeding, which indicates he had not read or studied any of the surviving texts. Or *severe and nauseous medication* (pg. 52). Modern cherry-flavored syrups are much to be preferred, I suppose. Exposition of these two take little more than a page.

The third, as you might have guessed, was unquestioned acceptance and belief in the wonders of modern science. Praise of the scientific method goes on for the remaining 15 pages of Chapter 4. While deeply seductive, take a step back and remember that ordinary men must somehow become these miraculous people and Flexner's text progressively becomes ever more unrealistic and absurd. Which reminds us that Abraham Flexner was an educator by profession, not a scientist. Nor a doctor.

At the time, people had the same blind belief in science and its methods as we once had for, say, nuclear power or space travel or even computers or the internet. Many people, defensively, still do. (Stop your blind beliefs!) Science seemed unlimited, it seemed omnipotent, it seemed omniscient, it was certainly going to cure all ailments, if not immediately, then, well, eventually. All we had to do was to study hard and success would be ours.

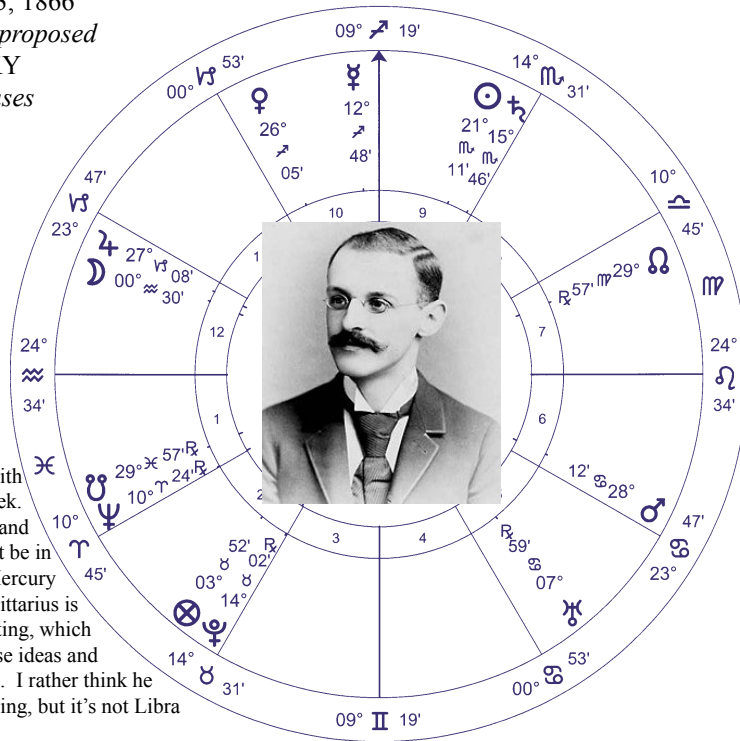
SO it's been a century. How has medical science done? It has never cured cancer, many forms of which were commonly cured, by unscientific methods, in the previous centuries. The cost of medicine, here in America at any rate, is now beyond belief, due in no small part to Flexner's Report itself, which ceaselessly panders to cost, both in constantly claiming that the many fake schools and bogus doctors were only in it for the quick buck, and for constantly urging medical spending—on his approved schools, mind you—without limit.

Because it turns out that medicine wasn't the simple subject that Flexner, Carnegie, or the AMA thought it to be. It turns out the workings of the human body cannot be understood by sheer bloody observation, no matter how sincere, no matter how intense, no matter how much money science has to spend, no matter how long the study is continued. If any of these conditions were true, we would have better health and longer lives

READ MY BOOKS

Abraham Flexner

November 13, 1866
1:00 CST—*proposed*
Louisville, KY
Placidus houses
mean node



I may have fun with this chart in a week. Note that Jupiter and the Moon will not be in the same sign. Mercury debilitated in Sagittarius is typical of his writing, which is big on grandiose ideas and short on specifics. I rather think he has an air sign rising, but it's not Libra nor Gemini.

than mere sanitation and clean water alone have given us, for with one exception, that is the sad truth of the matter.

The exception is emergency care. When faced with the immediate death of the patient, modern scientific medicine has done an outstanding job, as I have recently learned firsthand, and as many have learned before me. Otherwise, medicine may be scientific, but it has largely failed. We would not be re-learning old astrological methods if were they not of great merit.

As for other schools of medicine, we find Flexner's views in **Chapter 10, Medical Sects**. Which are all those forms of medicine which do not conform to Flexner's scientific standards. Flexner is severe:

The proposition raises at once the question as to whether in this era of scientific medicine, sectarian medicine is logically defensible; as to whether, while it exists, separate standards, fixed by the conditions under which it can survive, are justifiable. . . .

The sectarian, on the other hand, begins with his mind made up. He possess in advance a general formula, which the particular instance is going to illustrate, verify, reaffirm, even though he may not know just how.

It is precisely the function of scientific method—in social life, politics, engineering, medicine—to get rid of

such hindrances to clear thought and effective action. For it, comprehensive summaries are situate [*sic*] in the future, not the past; we shall attain them, if at all, at the end of great travail; they are not lightly to be assumed at the beginning. Science believes slowly. . .

Scientific medicine therefore brushes aside all historic dogma. (pgs. 156-7)

Once granted the possibility of medical dogma, there can be no limit to the number of dissenting sects. As a matter of fact, only three or four are entitled to serious notice in an educational discussion. The chiropractics, the mechano-therapists [essentially massage—*Dave*], and several others are not medical sectarians, though exceedingly desirous of masquerading as such; they are unconscionable quacks, whose printed advertisements are tissues of exaggeration, pretense, and misrepresentation of the most unqualified mercenary character. The public prosecutor and the grand jury are the proper agencies for dealing with them. (pg. 158)

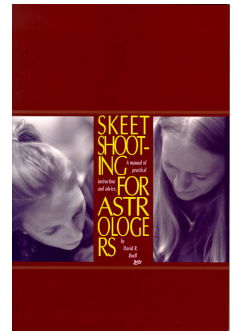
Here, as elsewhere, Flexner offers no evidence to support his claims. I continue:

Sectarians, in the logical sense above discussed, are (1) the homeopaths, (2) the eclectics, (3) the physomedicals, (4) the osteopaths. (pg. 158)

Who, as it turns out, are the real targets

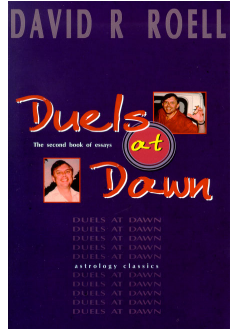
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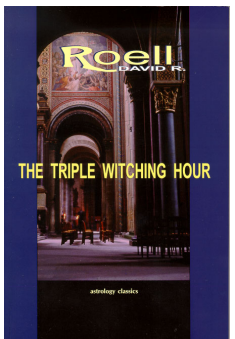
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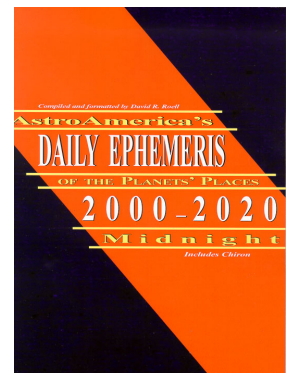
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Upcoming:

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of the Flexner Report. Homeopathic treatment is now well-known and accepted. Eclectic medicine, essentially herbalism on steroids, I have mentioned in previous weeks. Wiki says physiomedicals are Eclectics, I can find nothing else. Osteopaths, an early version of wholistic healers, have gradually been beaten into standard M.D.s.

Flexner surveys of each of the four, based on their adherence to an inflexible scientific model. Which of course none do. Homeopathic schools in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are praised for having *fairly well-equipped laboratories* and *a decent library* (which one?) (pg. 159) Flexner's conclusion, re: homeopathy:

The ebbing vitality of homeopathic schools is a striking demonstration of the incompatibility of science and dogma. One may begin with science and work through the entire medical curriculum consistently, exposing everything to the same sort of test; or one may begin with a dogmatic assertion and resolutely refuse to entertain anything at variance with it. But one cannot do both. One cannot simultaneously assert science and dogma; one cannot travel half the road under the former banner, in the hope of taking up the latter, too at the middle of the march. Science, once embraced, will conquer the whole. Homeopathy has two options: one is to withdraw into the isolation in which alone any peculiar tenet can maintain itself; the other is to put that tenet into the melting pot. . . . It will be clear, then, why, when outlining a system of schools for the training of physicians on scientific lines, no specific provision is made for homeopathy. For everything of proved value in homeopathy belongs of right to scientific medicine and is at this moment incorporated in it; nothing else has any footing at all. . . (pgs. 161-2)

I must emphasize that at **NO PLACE IN HIS REPORT DOES FLEXNER COMPARE ACTUAL CURES**. Science is better, science is superior, all else is worthless, we do not need steinking facts to support our conclusions.

Of the Eclectics (pgs. 162-3), only the school in New York is worthy of serious note. (Flexner wrote before the Cincinnati school became the sole survivor.) At the New York school were *a few thousand books, mostly old*—not a library, mind you. Just old books. (pg. 162), the sort of books you will, in fact, find in every university library, where they sit, ignored for a century or more. By this

point in his Report, Flexner has repeatedly written that medicine must be modern, that the past was to be discarded wholesale. There is, in fact, nothing more dogmatic, more dictatorial, than the obliteration of the past. Science has been guilty of this evil right from its modern start, in the Enlightenment of the 1650's, reinforced by Diderot's Encyclopedia of the 1750's. It is still guilty today. Oddly, Flexner says the Eclectics were *drug mad* (pg. 163), which I would not have guessed, as this contradicts **Luke Broughton's** statements, as well as the fact that, according to Flexner himself, the Eclectics lacked the means to develop drugs, and with all those *old books*, had lots of things to draw upon. Realize the world of patent medicines fell outside the scope of the Report and get no mention. In the index there are no entries for "drug," nor for patent medicine. Pharmacy can be found, extolled and praised, in Chapter 4.

As for what should be done with heretical sects, we read at the end of Chapter 10:

Certain profound characteristics in one way or another support the medical dissenter: now, the primitive belief in magic crops up in his credulous respect for an impotent drug; again, all other procedures having failed, what is there to lose by flinging one's self upon the mercy of chance? Instincts so profound cannot be abolished by statue. But the limits within which they can play may be so regulated as to forbid alike their commercial and their crudely ignorant exploitation. The law may require that all practitioners of the healing art comply with a rigidly enforced preliminary educational standard; that every school possess the requisite facilities; that every licensed physician demonstrate a practical knowledge of the body and its afflictions. . . . From medical sects that can live on these conditions, the public will suffer little more harm than it is destined to suffer anyhow from the necessary incompleteness of human knowledge and the necessary defects in human skill. (pg. 166)

As to why all of this was necessary, why the closure of schools, the reduction in the number of doctors, the insistence on scientific method and the eradication of the past, we go back to Pritchett's Introduction, where we read,

The striking and significant facts which are here brought out are of enormous consequence not only to the medical practitioner, but to every citizen of the United States and Canada;

for it is a singular fact that the organization of medical education in this country has hitherto been such as not only to commercialize the process of education itself, but also to obscure in the minds of the public any discrimination between the well-trained physician and the physician who has had no adequate training whatsoever. As a rule, Americans, when they avail themselves of the services of a physician, make only the slightest inquiry as to what his previous training and preparations have been. One of the problems of the future is to educate the public itself to appreciate the fact that very seldom, under existing conditions, does a patient receive the best aid which it is possible to give him in the present state of medicine, and this is due mainly to the fact that a vast army of men is admitted to the practice of medicine who are untrained in sciences fundamental to the profession and quite without a sufficient experience with disease. A right education of public opinion is one of the problems of future medical education. (pg. x)

Y**OU have been most patient** to read through this, it is such tiresome work. The real problem with medicine in America in 1910 was that the public did not care if doctors were "scientific" or not. Despite Pritchett's astounding statement that Americans were indifferent if their doctors healed or killed them, is the eternal truth that *good doctors have patients, bad doctors do not*.

The plain fact is that if, in 1910 the fancy doctors of Johns Hopkins had patients, there would never have been a need for the Flexner Report. "Good" doctors would have driven out "bad" ones. But it would seem that in 1910, the "good" doctors were losing to up-and-coming "boys" with little "science" but, I suspect, real healing ability. By trickery and by force of law, medicine was brought to universities. Flexner gave incompetent university-trained doctors unwilling patients. The results have been disastrous. Take a deep breath. Despite its success with acute ailments, with chronic illness, *scientific medicine has failed*. We can do better.

There are fully 2000 years of medical texts, many with formulas proven by time itself. Medicine without overall fundamental principles is, for the most part, useless if not deadly. It is time to go back to the past, to Aristotle, to Hippocrates, to Galen. We have the books. **We can learn the past anew.**